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REPORT

SUBJECT Review of Various Aspects of Life
in Warsaw by the Warsaw Committee
of the Polish United Workers Party

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Information Bulletin issued by the Warsaw City Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party (PZPR). It was intended for the participants in the Warsaw Conference for the Election of Delegates to the Third Party Congress.

The Warsaw Conference took place on 23 and 24 February 1959. The Information Bulletin contains information connected with the 7-Year Warsaw Development Plan, an account of the pre-Congress discussions in places of work, some data from the field of popularization of culture and education, a report on Party training, a report on the lecture campaign before the Third Congress of the PZPR, and tables connected with the Warsaw Party organization and the Socialist Youth Association (ZMS).

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MORE IMPORTANT DATA CONNECTED WITH THE 7-YEAR WARSAW DEVELOPMENTPLANBasic Population Data

It appears from the statistical population forecast that in 1965 the population of Warsaw will number 1,285 thousand inhabitants. This figure includes the growth of population through migration, estimated at over 100 thousand persons.

During the 7-year period it is expected that the population of Warsaw will increase annually on the average by about 2.1%, while during the period 1956-58 it increased by 2.3%.

The estimated lower index of increase has resulted mainly from the falling tendency of natural increase, which in 1955 amounted to 16.3%, in 1956: 13.9%, in 1957: 13%, while in 1958: 12.2%.

The changes in the age-group structure of the population of Warsaw are illustrated by the following table:

Age Groups	1955		1958		1965	
	in thousand persons	%	in thousand persons	%	in thousand persons	%
Population, total	1029.6	100	1106.0	100	1285.0	100
of this: of pre-productive age	284.9	27.7	322.6	29.2	388.0	30.2
of this:						
0 - 2 years	68.0	6.6	65.0	5.9	57.3	4.4
3 - 6 years	78.6	7.7	89.2	8.0	83.5	6.5
7 - 13 years	94.0	9.1	123.3	11.2	165.8	12.9
14 - 17 years	44.3	4.3	45.1	4.1	81.4	6.4
of productive age	618.9	60.1	641.0	58.0	701.0	54.6
of post-productive age	125.8	12.2	142.4	12.8	196.0	15.2

Of the total figure of the population of Warsaw, the group of persons professionally active will appear as follows:

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Year	Population of Warsaw	Professionally active, in thousands			
		Total	No of women included in total	Living in Warsaw	Commuting to work in Warsaw
1957/8	1,083,000	576.0	223.0	476.0	100.0
1965	1,285,000	643.4	220.0	529.4	114.0

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The figures of the working population in Warsaw in 1965 appear as follows:

No.	Branches of the economy	1958			1965		
		Employment total		Of this, women in thousands	Employment total		Of this, women in thousands
		In thousands	Percentage of total employed		In thousands	Percentage of total employed	
1.	Industry	180.0	31.5	61.0	198.0	30.8	57.0
2.	Building	88.1	15.3	12.6	95.0	14.8	11.0
3.	Transport and Communications	51.4	8.9	10.6	61.0	9.5	12.0
4.	Goods turnover and general food supply	62.3	10.7	37.4	71.0	11.0	36.7
5.	Communal and housing economy	28.5	4.9	8.0	35.0	5.4	7.3
6.	Communal and social equipment	79.7	13.9	47.3	91.5	14.2	53.0
7.	Administration of justice	46.0	8.0	19.9	46.0	7.2	18.8
8.	Political and social organs	2.2	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.3	1.2
9.	Finance and insurance	7.1	1.2	4.4	7.4	1.1	4.8
10.	Unproductive services	15.2	2.6	10.1	21.5	3.2	10.2
11.	Agriculture and Forestry	15.5	2.7	10.4	16.0	2.5	8.0
		576.0	100.0	223.0	643.4	100.0	220.0
	<u>of this, computers</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>of this, computers</u>	<u>114.0</u>		
		476.0			529.4		

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At the end of 1958, in the Warsaw area, we had about 386,000 rooms in old buildings and over 200,000 rooms in new buildings constructed after the war.

The proportion of timber buildings is about 10 percent.

The average residential density per room at the end of 1958 was about 1.88 inhabitants per room.

In order to improve the present housing situation and to counter-balance the increase in the population, it is proposed to construct in 1959-65 about 287 thousand new dwelling rooms.

The fulfilment of the plan of new housing, provided that the estimated increase in the population of Warsaw is not exceeded, will make it possible to attain in 1965 a density index per room of about 1.57 persons.

The State building firms and the SPB (Social Building Company) should be able to construct at least 266 thousand rooms, or about 92.7 percent.

The implementation of the proposed tasks in housing construction, apart from the Warsaw Building Administration and the SPB, requires the retention in Warsaw of the already active production capacities of firms coming under the North-Eastern Building Administration, the Power Station Construction Administration, and the United Railway Building Enterprise.

Basing oneself on the directives of the XI Plenum of the Central Committee and on the initial study of the possibilities of co-operative and factory housing programmes, it is estimated that the construction of housing for individual investors will appear as follows:

Year	Total rooms in thousands	Of this:			
		Metropolitan Admin of the Directorate of Workers Housing Estates	Places of work from on funds and public grants	Housing co-ops.	Individual and private construction
1959	33.0	15.5	8.5	7.0	2.0
1960	37.0	17.0	9.5	9.0	1.5
1961	39.0	18.0	7.5	11.5	2.0
1962	41.0	20.0	7.5	11.5	2.0
1963	43.0	22.0	7.0	12.0	2.0
1964	45.0	23.5	7.0	13.0	2.0
1965	48.5	25.5	7.0	14.0	2.0
Total	287.0	141.5	54.0	78.0	13.5
	100%	49.3%	18.8%	27.2%	4.7%

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Note: Part of the financial resources of places of work will be spent through the medium of housing co-operatives.

The estimated investment outlays on housing construction in 1959-65 will total over 16 thousand million zl.

Parallel to the proposals quoted above, steps are being taken to select building sites in a number which will correspond to the investment tasks.

A study which has been carried out has shown that sites situated mainly in Srodmiescie (centre of Warsaw), Mokotow, Praga, and Zoliborz can contain about 125 thousand rooms without the necessity of having to construct additional main services.

Sites in which the introduction of mains services is comparatively easy, have possibilities for the construction of about 100 thousand rooms.

The remaining sites require the extension of the sewage network or the construction of an entirely new sewage system.

The preliminary location of new housing construction in the period 1959-65 is shown in the following table, sub-divided into the individual Wards:

	National Council Ward	High building	Individual building	Total
1.	Stare Miasto (old city)	37,700	-	37,700
2.	Srodmiescie (centre)	15,000	-	15,000
3.	Zoliborz	46,400	3,800	50,200
4.	Wola	33,300	3,900	37,200
5.	Ochota	34,800	2,600	37,400
6.	Mokotow	23,400	5,500	28,900
7.	Wilanow	10,300	1,500	11,800
8.	Wawer	700	7,300	8,000
9.	Praga Poludnie	27,200	8,100	35,300
10.	Praga Srodmiescie	11,300	3,000	14,300
11.	Praga Polnoc	26,200	7,000	33,200

The above table showing new housing construction indicates that there will be only a very small proportion of sites reserved for high building, in contrast to low, individual, building.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE NETWORK

Plans for the increase in the development of goods turnover in Warsaw estimate in 1959 over 17 thousand million zl. (in 1958 the figure was 15.7 thousand million zl.), in 1960 over 18 thousand million zl., and in 1965 about 25 thousand million zl.

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At the end of 1958, the socialised retail trade network amounted to almost 5.8 thousand shops and sales points.

During the 7-year period, the expected increase in the surface area for shops will reach around 100 thousand square metres, which is about one-third of the area existing at the end of 1958.

In the sphere of communal feeding, cafés, etc., the usable area will increase by about 36 thousand square metres.

In 1959-65, we propose to put into commission 39 new bakeries with a productive capacity of about 200 tons per day.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FOR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND FOR CHILD WELFARE

It was agreed that crèches will be provided for children up to two years of age only in specially justifiable cases. The index of attendance of children at crèches in relation to the total number of children aged up to two years, will increase from 6.8% in 1958, to 8% in 1965.

In order to ensure the essential number of places in crèches, and taking into account the proposed replacement of unsuitable premises, it will be necessary to construct in 1959-65 fourteen establishments, for about 850 children. The newly-constructed crèches should be sited above all in Praga centre, Bielany, Saská Kopa, and Mierzbno.

In 1965, it is proposed to provide Kindergarten facilities for 31.5% of the children aged 3 to 6, as compared with 25% in 1958. This means that it will be necessary to introduce into the plan during the 7-year period the construction of 47 new Kindergarten buildings (with 120 places in each), 13 of which will replace existing premises which are in a poor state or unsuitable. The new Kindergarten buildings should be sited in suburban areas, in Wards containing old buildings (Praga Środmieście, Praga Południe), and in new housing estates which are inadequately served in this respect.

In order to secure a sufficiency of places in elementary schools for the growing number of pupils, and in view of the necessity of pulling down buildings in a poor technical state, it will be necessary to construct in 1959-65 at least 1200 classrooms in 80

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15-roomed buildings. The above programme will make it possible to reduce the number of children per classroom from the average figure throughout the city of 61 in 1958, to 59 in 1965.

Nevertheless, during the first years of the 7-year period it will be necessary to expect a slight worsening of the conditions, in view of the considerable increase in the total number of pupils, especially in First (lowest) Forms (about 23 thousand), and the small number of those leaving (about 10 thousand).

In order to ensure the education at elementary school level for handicapped children, plans should be made for the construction of 7 special schools during the 7-year period.

In the sphere of secondary education, taking into account the sifting out of children and children living outside Warsaw, (25% of the total number of pupils attending trade schools in Warsaw), the total number of pupils will appear as follows:

general-education lyceums	- about 29 thousand pupils
technical and basic trade schools	- about 36.5 thousand pupils
2-year craft training schools	- about 16 thousand pupils

In 1959-65 it is planned to build 19 lyceum schools with 288 classrooms, which will make it possible to reach in 1965 the figure of 808 classrooms, ensuring single-shift (?) teaching with 35.8 pupils per classroom.

In trade schools, it will be necessary to build 24 schools with 21 thousand places, which will cover the increase in the number of pupils and the resettlement of school children from buildings which are in an unsatisfactory state of repair.

The 2-year craft training programme, working a full two shifts, will require the construction of a further 200 classrooms in 14 buildings.

In addition, it is planned to construct 3 Children's Homes and 11 play-gardens.

The planned capital outlay on the proposed development programme of child education and welfare will reach a level of over 1.6 thousand million zl.

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HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE HEALTH SERVICE AND FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

In 1965, the number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants should be about 100, as compared with 86 in 1958. For this purpose, it will be necessary in 1959-65 to make available about 4,000 new beds.

Within the framework of the investments which have already been begun, the following hospitals will be opened: at Bielany - 600 beds; PKP (Polish State Railways) hospital at Miedzylesie - 350 beds; hospitals in ul. Kasprzaka and ul. Bialobrzaska - 350 beds. In addition, it will be necessary to construct 5 new hospitals and extend two others, with a total capacity of about 2,100 beds.

During the 7-year period, it is proposed to construct 20 Regional and two District out-patient clinics, of a total cubic capacity of about 180 thousand cubic metres, and about 25 pharmacies (taking 1 pharmacy per 15 thousand inhabitants).

During the period 1959-65, a number of out-patient clinics in barracks and other unsuitable premises should be closed, totalling about 17 thousand cubic metres.

It is also planned to construct a modern Blood Bank in Saska Kopa.

In order to cover the current requirement for places in social welfare institutions, it will be necessary in 1959-65 to open two old-age pensioners' homes, with 100 places in each, and 2 institutions for incurables, with 200 places in each.

The planned investment outlays on the development of housing construction for the health service and for social welfare will reach a figure of about 600 million zl.

BUILDING WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE

The programme of cinema construction plans that in 1959-65, about 21,000 seats in 28 new cinemas will be made available, of which 25 cinemas will have wide screens. This will make it possible to obtain in 1965 an index of 28 persons per one cinema seat, as compared with 43 in 1958.

The number of places in theatres will increase as a result of the opening of the Theatre, the Opera, and the Ballet,

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reaching a total of 2,000 seats.

It is also planned to build a National Library and a Musical Academy.

The total initial investment outlays proposed will reach a level of about 1 thousand million zl.

BUILDING IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

The physical culture development plan lays down the commissioning of a number of small sports stadiums and fields of a Club and Ward character, 3 swimming-pools (in ul. Nowoopaczewska, Moczydlo, and Miedzeszyn - Communications Institute), 4 sports and rest centres (Wybrzeze Helskie, Wal Miedzeszynski, Goclawek, Czerniakowskie lake), and a number of other buildings.

The proposed initial investment outlays for physical culture will reach about 86 million zl.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

In 1959-65 we shall construct an insignificant number of new industrial establishments, mainly in the Sluzewiec and Zeran Wards. These, in addition to the existing industrial districts in Wola, Grochow, and Targowek, will form the basic employment centres.

Among others, by 1965 we shall extend the K. SWIERCZEWSKI Precision Equipment Factory, the Warsaw Motor-Cycle Factory, the R. LUKSEMBURG Electrical Lamp Works, the Paris Commune Telephonic Equipment Works, and the Tarchomin Pharmaceutical Works. The construction will also be completed of the WARSZAWA Iron and Steel Works, the capital expenditure on which is estimated at between 1.5 and 1.6 thousand million zl.

Among plant to be built will be a Brewery, a Pump Factory, a Furniture Assembly Plant, the Municipal Slaughter-House, co-operative and local industry works, shops, and a number of other targets.

The planned investment outlays on constructional and assembly work will reach a figure of about 6 thousand million zl.

PROVISION OF MAIN SERVICES FOR CONSTRUCTIONAL SITES

The existing sewage network covers the central portion of the city. The efficient exploitation of the existing system,

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without taking account of the future development of the city, requires a number of investments on secondary networks, and especially the construction of two sewage works: the "Burakowski" in the northern part of the city, and the "Modlinski" on the right bank of the Vistula the cost of which will be about 250 million zl.

The 7-year plan also foresees the extension of the water mains network, which will make it possible to supply mains water to all the inhabitants of the closely built-up areas. This means that in 1965 about 95% of the population will have a mains water supply, as compared with 84% last year.

According to preliminary assessments, the outlay on water mains and sewage investments will amount to about 1.4 thousand million zl.

The planned development of housing and industrial construction also calls for the fulfilment of the demand for electricity. This means that it will be necessary, among other things, to complete the construction of the thermal power stations at Zeran and Siekierki, the construction of a sub-station and distribution point for 15, 110 and 220 KV, and the extension of the high medium, and low tension grids.

The total investment outlays for the development of electrical power will, according to preliminary estimates, reach a level of about 1.5 thousand million zl.

The development of building work calls also for the extension of the thermal grid.

At the present time, the thermal power stations supply heat to the following Wards: southern Zeran, Praga I and II, Stare and Nowe Miasto, Muranow, Mirow, Srodmiescie, and the MDM (Marszalkowska Housing Area).

At the end of 1965, the Warsaw heat requirements will be covered to about 47% by the thermal power stations.

The total cost of investments in the the thermal grid will amount to about 800 million zl.

The proposed plan for the development of the thermal grid will make it possible to effect during the period a saving of

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about 3,200 thousand tons of coal, of a value of some 1.5 thousand million zl.

In Wards which will not be heated from the thermal grid, it is planned to construct permanent municipal boiler houses, with an output of about 100 coal-hours.

In the period up to 1965, it is expected that the gas supply will be considerably improved in all the city Wards, with the exception of the Otwock Belt (beginning at Wawer), Rembertow, and part of the Praga Polnoc Ward, lying to the north of Zoran.

The expected outlay on gas investments will amount to about 670 million zl.

The implementation of the new building programme also calls for the solution of a number of communication problems, which will render more efficient, or improve, the difficulties in this sphere.

It is foreseen that the widening and building of streets, thoroughfares, road junctions, etc. will cost about 1.4 thousand million zl.

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According to preliminary information obtained from the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, the share of Warsaw in the capital outlays for the whole country will amount to 6%, which is equivalent to about 37 thousand million zl.

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A Report from the Warsaw PZPR Committee on the pre-Congress discussions in places of work

The published materials of the XII Plenum of the Central Committee have become a basis for developing pre-Congress discussions in the Warsaw Party organisation.

In accordance with the object of the discussion, which consisted of the definite expressions of opinion by Party organisations and factory workers about our programme of intentions for the future and current tasks, the discussion was divided into two stages.

The first stage concerned mainly current problems arising out of the tense period of implementation of tasks for the Fourth

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quarter of 1958. The social initiative in the preparatory campaign for the Congress was demonstrated by the passing in this period of numerous and valuable production resolutions, aiming at the fulfilment of economic tasks in 1958.

The adoption and implementation of production undertakings was therefore the first stage of the pre-Congress discussion, and the general programme of the discussion, which can be summarised as a desire to attain better economic results in all the branches of production, was largely expressed in the undertakings made by the factory workers.

The extent of the discussion at this stage was not, however, sufficiently wide. The main reason for this was to be found in the inadequate popularisation by Party organisations in the smaller factories of the tasks and demands made at the XII Plenum of the Central Committee.

The main volume of discussion developed in factories after an interval of almost a month which elapsed between the ending of the meetings devoted to making production undertakings for 1958 and the receipt of economic indices for the years 1959-1965.

The second stage of the discussion began in the middle of January, 1959, i.e. at a time when places of work received the new production, economic, and financial indices.

On the initiative of the Works Committees, meetings were held at this time of the Basic Party Organisations, Workers' Councils, and Works Councils. There were also production conferences and conferences of the autonomous bodies of workers, at which the employees at places of work were acquainted with the economic indices proposed by the Industrial Associations for 1959-1965.

It is worthwhile to underline the fact that during the discussion there was general optimism as to the possibility of fulfilment of the appointed tasks. In places where it was seen that there were additional possibilities, it was not uncommon to make corrections to the Industrial Association indices, laying down new tasks at a much higher level. It should be pointed out, however, that the absence of possibilities of correcting the level and economic results

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of a given factory with factories of a similar nature and equally situated at home or abroad, made it considerably more difficult to make plans which would raise these factories to the optimum level of the leading undertakings.

The basic factor which made it possible to correct the indices for 1959-65, or which guaranteed the fulfilment of the tasks according to the indices laid down by the Association, was made up of the collective proposals of the aktiv or social organisations, and the individual suggestions by workers, engineers, and economists, which described the appropriate reserves of the place of work and the methods of their utilisation. Such suggestions were not always scrupulously recorded by the factory managements, nor was sufficient importance attached to them by some Party organisations. Nevertheless, the number of the suggestions which were passed and registered gives clear evidence of the comparatively wide extent of the discussion in the second stage of its conduct. The proper assessment of the suggestions submitted is also rendered more difficult through the fact that discussion on economic indices has not everywhere been completed, and the fact that the economic effects postulated in the suggestions, although of great practical importance, are often insusceptible of measurement. In order to illustrate the scope of the discussion, one may quote only that, for instance, in the Wola ward 1,126 suggestions were submitted. Of this number, the KASPRZAK works submitted 373, the SWIERCZEWSKI Precision Equipment Factory 80, the R. LUKSEMBURG factory 90, etc. In the Stare Miasto ward 631 suggestions have so far been submitted, in the Ochota ward 437 (where the WSK (Transport Equipment Factory) OKECIE alone submitted 237). In the ten largest factories of the food and light industries, about 500 suggestions were submitted, all of which are suitable for exploitation and bring considerable advantages to the factories.

The pre-Congress discussion in the second stage thus had two aspects: on the one hand, it aimed at establishing further economic reserves and methods of making use of them, considerably livened up the conferences of Workers' Self Government, guided their work

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in the required direction, and formed the basis of binding resolutions by the Conference in the sphere of the suitable utilisation of the suggestions submitted by the workers.

On the other hand, the discussion had a social and political aspect, consisting of a deepening of the feeling of collective responsibility of the workers for matters connected with their place of work.

It may therefore be stated that the basic aim of the pre-Congress discussion was on the whole achieved by the factories.

Key Industries

In the Heavy Industry factories in Warsaw, the pre-Congress discussion helped to a considerable extent to increase the size of the adopted production indices. In many factories, this problem was the object of discussion and decision by the Workers Self-Government Conference.

In the Heavy Industry factories, the production in 1959-65 will increase two-fold. This average will be exceeded by the Electronic Industry (211%), the Electro-Technical Industry (229%), the Mechanical Equipment Industry (301.7%), and the Iron and Steel Industry (325.9%).

This year, compared with 1958, the increase in goods production in Heavy Industry will amount to 25%. A number of factories will exceed this average. Thus, the FSO (Motor Car Factory) will reach 26.7%, the R. LUKSEMBURG factory 27.2%, the KASPRZAK factory 33.9%, the Lamp Material Factory 47.5%.

A number of factories, having studied their own possibilities and discovered certain reserves, made the suggestion that the Association indices for 1959 and for the 7-year period should be increased.

Here are some examples: the FSO increased the production index of the Association by 1000 "Warszawa" and 500 "Syrena" cars in 1959.

The KRASICKI (A-3) works propose to increase production in 1959-65 by about 16 million zl. over the figure put forward by

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the Association. The production plan of this factory for 1959 was studied with particular care. A production programme was laid down on the basis of the amount of existing orders and the needs of the market. Having carried out a discussion in all the sections, it was found that it would be possible to increase the production index proposed by the Association from 53 to 55 million zl., i.e. by 4 per cent.

This action was submitted by the Basic Party Organisation (POP) to a second discussion with the result that the Workers' Council laid down the production plan for 1959 at a level of 58 million zl. while maintaining an employment level necessary to achieve 55 million zl. of production. The productivity increase index for the year was also fixed at 19%, compared to 12.5% last year.

The newly-constructed Transistor Factory made plans for producing 300,000 transistors during the present year, and estimates the production in 1965 at 14,860,000 units.

The Metal Rolling Mill increased the production increase index laid down by the Association by 19,220 thousand zl. during the 7-year period.

The M-18 Works raised the production increase index during the present year to 34%, which means 8 million zl. of production.

The WZM-2 Works lays down an 8-fold increase in production of fuel apparatus in 1959-65.

The "RYGNAR" Factory has increased the index laid down by the Association for the 7-year period by 1400 tons of spongy products, which is equal to the output of this product planned for 1961.

The Warsaw Soap and Cosmetics Factory has increased the Associations index for 1959 by about 2 million zl. of production.

The A-5 Works have increased the Association's production index by 12 per cent.

Much time in the discussion was devoted to new plant and the extension of the range of goods produced hitherto. There has been a visible increase in the interest shown by factories in adapting the variety of goods produced to conform both to the needs of the home market and to the export possibilities.

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In the Electrical Motor and Equipment Industry extensions to the plant in 1959 will increase by 8%, compared to the previous year. In the Electronic Industry, new extensions in 1959 will increase by a further 5%. Here, the KASPRZAK Works will introduce in 1959 11 different kinds of new products, compared to 3 kinds in 1958. In 1960, it is hoped to prepare and put into production a new type of portable radio receiver, developed from the "Szarotka" transistor set, powered by a battery, with a device for re-charging it.

Other construction proposals aim at the modernisation of the "Zeran" car radio and making it suitable for low-powered cars.

In the field of production of tape recorders, it is proposed to produce a prototype of a medium-class machine, and a prototype of a popular tape recorder, one of which would be produced already in 1960.

In the T-16 Television Works, 10 new products will be produced in 1959, compared with 3 in the previous year. These will include 3 new TV receivers, "Wawel" I and II, and "Belweder", in a polystyrene cabinet.

The biggest increase in new goods production in the radio-technical trade is shown by the Magnetic Materials Factory, which will release 40 new products in 1959, and 30 in 1960, compared to 7 in 1958. The Lamp Material Factory will put into operation in 1959-65, among other things, machinery for the production of car lamps, fluorescent lamps(?) - "SWIETLOWSKI"), and filament lamps.

The A-10 Works at Miodzylesie will introduce in 1959-65 a considerable number of new products, including 110 KV and 220 KV switch gear, which will make it possible to be independent of imports. The starting of production during the present year of the 110 KV switch gear, which hitherto had been imported, will result in the State saving 800 thousand dollars per annum in foreign currencies.

During the discussion, attention was frequently drawn to the difficulties when starting the production of new lines. The speakers pointed out that the reasons for this state of affairs were also to be found in inadequately thought-out constructional solutions and in technological errors in the blueprints, which result in long

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delays before starting the new production.

An example of this may be found in the way new lines are developed by the Pharmaceutical Industry. Laboratory tests last from 1 year to 18 months, semi-technical tests from 1 year to 18 months, planning about 1 year, construction of a new building about 1 year, assembly and starting up of the machinery from 1 year to 18 months, so that the whole cycle of starting a new line in this industry takes on an average 5 to 6½ years.

Take the starting of production of streptomycin in the Tarchomin Pharmaceutical Works. The Soviet blueprints were received at the end of 1956. Planning lasted throughout 1957-1958, and the production of this commodity is not expected earlier than in the middle of 1960.

The problem of the more efficient utilisation of investment capital was constantly raised in discussion at Party meetings, Workers' Council sessions, and Conferences of the Workers' Self-Government. For instance, the Management of the Warsaw Press Factory made the suggestion that it should take over a neighbouring factory, which would make it possible to double the export production while reducing the office staff by 40 persons.

At the OKECIE Transport Equipment Factory, a discussion was held about the problem of the disused production shop of the "LOT" Polish Airlines. The equipment of this shop could, with certain additions, be used without any great expenditure of money, for the production of aero engines for the WSK-Okecie aircraft. In addition, the factory Aktiy wishes to increase production in 1959 by about 667 thousand zl. through speeding up the carrying out of the planned investments, effecting them in part by one's own efforts, etc.

In the Pump Factory, within the limits of the investment capital already allocated, it is proposed to construct a foundry with a production capacity double that originally planned.

The Conference of the Workers Self-Government in the "22nd July" Factory approved a plan of proposing to the Association that they should strike out from the investment plan the construction of

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a new confectionery factory at Kielco, and increase the production of the "22nd July" Factory by 15 thousand tons of confectionery products in 1965, i.e. by 65% compared to 1958. According to the calculations made by the Factory, the necessary capital expenditure will be much less than the cost of building the new factory proposed by the Association.

The Confectionery Industry Association is now preparing an economic appraisal of this proposal.

The "RYGAWAR" Rubber Factory is proposing that the construction of a new factory at Sanok should be dropped, and that the ontiro production planned for that factory should be taken over by the Association. This proposal still requires an assessment of the economic effects.

Productivity of labour and technical progress were subjects which were widely considered in the pre-Congress discussion. It is a noteworthy fact that the greatest number of suggestions concerned directly or indirectly the growth in the productivity of work and technical progress.

In seven of the industrial establishments in the Ochota ward, 77 suggestions were recorded on the subject of productivity of labour and technical progress, and only 31 suggestions concerning the increase in production. In the Wola ward, 47 factories sent in 393 suggestions concerning productivity of labour and technical progress, and 267 suggestions concerning an increase in production. A similar situation arose in the Grochow ward committee, where 10 factories submitted 49 suggestions concerning an increase in the productivity of labour, and 44 concerning an increase in production.

This undoubted progress was achieved as a result of the implementation of the resolutions of the XI Plenum of the Central Committee. The idea was at last broken down that an increase in production may be achieved mainly through an increase in employment.

The tasks laid down by the July Plenum of the Central Committee, which called for the fulfilment of the 1958 tasks as far as possible with the use of the labour force existing on the 1st March,

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1958, were carried out. The global production plan in six basic branches of industry was exceeded by 3.4%, or by 23.8% compared with the fulfilment in 1957, with a labour force smaller by 168 persons than its size on the 1st March, 1958.

In the T-11 Warsaw Lighting Equipment Factory the plan for the 4th quarter was fulfilled, as compared to the 1st quarter of 1958, by 111%, with a reduction of the labour force by 7.2%.

The Motor Car Factory fulfilled its tasks for the 4th quarter, compared with the 1st quarter of 1958, by 121%, with a reduction of the labour force by 1.6%.

The "22nd July" Factory similarly exceeded its tasks for the 4th quarter of 1958 by 5%, and reduced its labour force by 5%.

The generally satisfactory implementation of the resolutions of the XI Plenum has resulted in the factory aktiv delving deeper into the reserves after the XII Plenum, having been more convinced that the problem of productivity is a basic condition for an increase in production and for the improvement of the living conditions of the workers. For this reason, discussion on this subject was wider.

In 14 factories of the electronic industry, it was assumed that during the 7-year period there would be a threefold increase in production, with a 193% increase in productivity per worker.

In 3 factories of the Electrical Machinery and Equipment Industry A-1, A-3, and A-10, it is assumed that there will be a threefold increase in production and a 2.5-fold increase in productivity per man during the 7-year period.

In the DYMITROV Factory A-1, the newly-established Factory Organisation Branch has worked out, jointly with the Management and the aktiv, a detailed plan of organisation, embracing the general directives for the improvement of the organisation of the factory. This foresees the development of methods for the improvement in the rhythm of production by means of co-ordinating the work of all the production and auxiliary sections and the organisation of intersection transport on new principles. This will form a basis for the introduction of workshop planning based on realistic considerations.

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Parallel to the work of organising the rhythm of production, it is proposed to carry out an analysis, based on scientific principles, of the utilisation of time and of the actions performed (i.e. a "time and motion study") at each stand, which will make it possible to work out the most rational methods of work for the various types of work. This analysis will also provide valuable material for the drawing up of technical norms of work, on the basis of which it will be possible to fight effectively for increasing the productivity of each worker.

An interesting problem connected with the dismissal of redundant office workers has arisen in the question of the exploitation of the analytical machine station in the A-10 Works at Miedzylesie. Although the arrangement of the factory documents to make them suitable for handling by mechanical computers and recorders would require a considerable expenditure of effort, nevertheless the effect of this, consisting of a reduction of labour-wasting work such as the calculation and drawing up of pay-sheets, maintenance of stock-books, preparation of plans for the full utilisation of machine tools etc., is very profitable. As the capacity of the above computers is very large, there exists the practical possibility of putting them at the service of all the larger Warsaw factories, and not only of the electrical machinery and equipment industry.

An important part to play in the achievement of an increase of productivity in 1959-65 falls to technical progress, or, in other words, to the engineering and technical personnel.

A detailed analysis of the work requirements of a number of processes in the A-10 Works has shown that the technical norm for the performance of these processes amounts on an average to 30-38% of the present work requirement, the remainder being a waste of time caused by: (a) faulty technology, (b) incorrect organisation, (c) unsuitable construction, (d) the fault of the worker.

The engineering and technical personnel has a direct influence on the fourth. Hence the dominant role of this personnel in the sphere of increasing productivity, and hence the shifting of

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the balance in this problem to technological, organisational, and constructional questions, or in other words the question of technical progress.

In this light it can be seen that the problem of the increase in productivity does not concern only the physical worker.

Foremost among all the methods which are to help to ensure the achievement of the proper development of technical progress, is the problem of the suitable raising of the qualifications of the engineering and technical personnel, both in the technical and in the economic and organisational spheres.

The discussion of the 7-year plan has also brought a rich harvest in the shape of numerous suggestions for the introduction of new techniques in the Warsaw factories of the Electrical Machinery and Equipment Industry.

Thus, in the A-1 Factory work has begun on the mechanization of the very work-wasting hand grading through the introduction of drums and belt sanders, preparations are being made for the production of feed gear for eccentric presses - which is connected with preparations for the production of strip metal in place of the existing sheets, and plans are being made for the employment of power-driven screwdrivers and drills for assembly work.

In the mass production of low-tension transformers, it is proposed to introduce an assembly line with a compulsory rhythm, while in the medium production of transformers and lightning conductors the assembly will be on the stream ((?) - POTOKOWY) system.

In the A-10 Factory plans are being made for the mechanisation of work in the galvanising and paint shops.

The Comrades in these factories consider that the basic prerequisite for achieving an increase in productivity is to establish conditions in which the deciding factor is the sense of responsibility, in the full meaning of the word, by every worker employed there. The most striking effects of this attitude are to be seen in the A-3 Factory, where, for instance, as a result of the increase in the importance of the part played by the foreman, he has become the head

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of his branch. Together with the Sectional Party Organisation (OOP) he himself now decides whom to take on and whom to discharge, how to allocate the work, and how much to pay the workers (cases of interference by the Works Council and the Management are very occasional and infrequent).

The responsibility for the quality of production lay hitherto with the between-operation control, but this has now been abolished. As a result of this, the foreman has grown in the eyes of the worker to the stature of an expert, and his authority has increased.

There followed an examination of the cadres, of the middle technical controllers. The foreman and manager who was unable to exercise efficient management, who failed to fulfil the factory tasks, who was unable to keep within the wage fund placed at his disposal, had to give way to another, who would be able to fulfil his tasks. The above actions call however for the employment of suitable economic incentives, and especially a proper wage system. This factory has gone over completely to a system of day rates and premiums, which has fully proved its value.

Here are the proposals of other Warsaw factories. In the Television Receiver Factory a technical plan has been prepared for the reduction in the time of manufacture of one TV receiver. This at present stands at 24 hours, but is to be reduced to 21.7 hours at the end of 1959, and reach 8.2 hours in 1965.

In the R. LUKSEMBURG Factory the increase in productivity by the end of the 7-year plan will be 175.5% compared to 1958.

The most important source of reserves for increasing the productivity of this Factory is the reduction of shortcomings in production. The plan for the individual products lays down a reduction of shortcomings in 1959-65, for instance, in all-glass lamps by 13% ((?) - SPLASZCZONE) by 102%, ((?) - NOKALOWE) by 44%, filament bulbs by about 9%, and fluorescent lamps ((?) - SWIETLOWKI) by 9% in 1965.

In addition, plans are being made for the automatisisation and mechanisation of a number of technological processes, e.g. the full automatisisation of production of metal and mica semi-finished

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products, which will make it possible to reduce the number of workers required in the existing processes by about 320 men in 1965.

The semi-automatisation and automatisation of the examination and sorting of low-power electronic lamps, and of between-operation control, will effect a saving of about 60 men. The automatisation of packing will save about 90 men. The mechanisation of the process of production of grids will save about 100 men.

The approximate share in the increase in productivity in 1965, compared with 1958, will reduce shortcomings by about 40% and mechanise and automatise production by about 12%. A further source of increase in productivity is the improvement of work discipline.

The question of a more efficient utilisation of raw materials and waste products was comparatively little dealt with in the present discussion, but nevertheless, a number of factories made various suggestions on this subject.

In the "RYGATAR" Rubber Factory, the waste products were hitherto sent for salvaging at Bolechow, at the low price of 50 grosze ($\frac{1}{2}$ zl.) while own cost of 1 kilogram amounted to 40 zl. During the discussion, suggestions were made which made it possible to re-introduce this waste into production, at a yearly saving of about 2 million zl.

The Lifting Equipment Factory is planning a full utilisation of raw materials through the introduction of side-line production of kitchen hardware, utilising waste products in the process. The planned value of side-line production will amount to 4,800 thousand zl. in 1959.

Suggestions in the social sphere, industrial safety and hygiene, housing, etc. played a comparatively small part in the pre-Congress discussion.

In the Transport Equipment Factory 5 suggestions were made. In A-3: 2 suggestions; in T-11 - 1 suggestion; in the Metal Rolling Mill - 3 suggestions; in the Warsaw Power Station - 2 suggestions, etc. The majority of the factories did not make any worthwhile suggestions in this sphere.

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Comparatively more interest is shown in matters connected with housing organised by the factories themselves, although the extent of this interest is far from satisfactory, since it mainly concerns large work establishments which have agreements with the Warsaw Housing Co-operative.

Without going into matters which are of little importance to the Warsaw industry as a whole, mention should be made of certain problems, the solution of which would be of considerable importance either to the industry, or for satisfying the needs of the inhabitants of Warsaw.

1. In the sphere of investment savings, final details should be worked out concerning the proposals made by the "22nd July" Factory, the "RYGAWAR" Factory, the Meat Processing Factory No. 2, the Press Factory, and the Communications Equipment Factory at Okecie.
2. The problem of the dispersal of industry which is burdensome and not connected with the city requires working out in detail and calls for an agreement between the Municipal National Council and the appropriate economic réseaux.
3. The decision should be hastened as to the closing down of the Warsaw Slaughter House and the siting and construction of a new one in the period 1959-65.
4. Prospects of the Warsaw Power Station: it should be ensured that consideration is given to the proposals made by the Power Station regarding a partial modernisation of its equipment and that details are given of its tasks under the 7-year plan.
5. The problem of supplying industrial oxygen to factories and services. Consideration should be given to the possibility of:
 - a) speeding up of the construction of equipment and supply of machinery for liquid oxygen to the Technical Gases Factory in Targowca
 - b) increasing the supplies of oxygen bottles for essential production requirements of industrial establishments and services;
 - c) improving the efficiency in the use of oxygen in each place of employment.

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6. Work of the Scientific Institutes. Further discussions and decisions are required in the matter of defining the part and connections of scientific research institutes with the needs of the industry, particularly in the field of new production, new techniques, organisation, etc.
7. Co-operation. It is an extremely important factor in the improvement of the rhythm of work of industrial establishments to continue the development of further discussion aiming at a better synchronisation of production plans of mutually-co-operating factories.
8. Training young people for a trade. During the 7-year period there will be an increase in the demand for skilled workers in industry, the building trade, and services. At the same time there will be a considerable increase in the numbers of young people of productive age. In connection with this, it is most necessary that the educational authorities, the Municipal National Council, and the economic administration authorities should prepare suitable plans for apprenticing young people to a trade.
9. Among general matters, further discussion and formulation of suggestions are called for in such fields as supplies and tools administration, work norms and pay, production shortcomings, absenteeism, etc.

Building

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In/Warsaw building trade, the pre-Congress discussion was confined mainly to two problems:

1. An increase in the production capacity of building firms in 1965, to the extent of 65-70% compared with the production in 1958.
2. The possibility of reducing building costs in 1959-65 by 19-20%.

The discussion on the attainment of the proposed targets agreed that the main factor in achieving this is by means of technical progress (modernisation of building methods) and through improvements in the system of management within the firms.

It was agreed that the main direction of action in the sphere of development of technical progress would be to extend

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industrialised building methods and to mechanise finishing and traditional(?) work.

It is proposed that in 1965, in the sphere of the construction of houses, 70 to 80% of the targets should be constructed by the industrialised system.

Implementing this idea, the building firms have already modified the plans for the construction of about 5 thousand rooms and so municipal building projects by switching from traditional to industrialised methods. On their part, factories producing prefabricated building material (especially the Zeran works) are preparing to develop fully the production of prefabricated parts, which will safeguard on this side the development of industrialised building.

In the field of reduction of costs and wastage of labour in finishing and traditional work, attention was paid particularly to the introduction of prefabricated elements with ready-made finishes ((?)-FAKTURA), and the employment of cement castings or substitute materials, which will eliminate much time-wasting work.

In the basic building undertakings in Warsaw, it was proposed to increase the production of, among others, the following items:

1. Cement castings in ((?) - SLIZG), from 35 thousand cubic metres in 1958, to 129.6 cubic metres in 1965.
2. The use of prefabricated party walls, from 25 thousand square metres in 1958, to 260 thousand square metres in 1965.
3. The use of synthetic flooring material, such as "GUMOLIT", "SKALODRZEW" and others, from 78 thousand square metres in 1958, to 515 (thousand) square metres in 1965.
4. The production of prefabricated elements with a ready-made external finish (FAKTURA), eliminating the necessity for internal plaster-work, from 92 thousand square metres in 1958, to 470 (thousand) square metres in 1965.

In addition, it is planned to introduce a number of other technical improvements, which will make it possible to effect a saving of up to 100 million zl.

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progress and an improvement in supplies administration, it is planned to save up to 13% compared with 1958.

The implementation of the plans aiming at the reduction of costs should enable the Warsaw building undertakings to reduce their costs by 15 to 16%, which, in relation to the expected expenditure on investments in Warsaw during the 7-year period, amounts to the sum of about 4 thousand million zl.

The production undertakings made in this direction in the 4th quarter of 1958 brought about an increase in production to a total of over 35 million zl., while the value of the accepted and fulfilled undertakings in the field of a reduction of costs amounts to over 20 million zl.

The majority of the suggestions made during the discussion concerned matters which could be solved and implemented by the firms themselves, without the need to make any large capital investments. Such programmes are being incorporated into the programmes of action by the Basic Party Organisations (POP) and Workers' Self-Governments in 1959.

Suggestions were also made which were directed at the higher authorities and which can be generally summarised as follows:

1. Arrange the Warsaw building organisation in such a manner as to make it into a single body working for the benefit of Warsaw and improve the co-operation between the planning bureau and the executors of the task so as to bind them together organisationally.
2. Tidy up the problem of accounts, or in other words bring about the liquidation of the existing disparity between the value given in the estimate and the normative.
3. Arrange the programme of investment in such a way as to enable the building firms to have a detailed picture of their tasks two or three years ahead.

It should, however, be pointed out that the discussion in the building industry has been somewhat delayed as a result of the late delivery of directives. For this reason, a detailed assessment of the discussion can only be given at the end of the 1st quarter of the current year.

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It should also be pointed out that at the present time the discussion is still taking place only within the aktiv, with an insufficient participation in it of the whole body of workers.

From the course of the discussion so far, it can be seen that one can hardly hope for a correction of indices planned with an upward tendency, as the general opinion is that these indices are pitched very high and their achievement would call for the mobilisation of all available effort, particularly if one takes into account the continued fall in employment in the State building firms.

Organisation and control of the implementation of suggestions in the pre-Congress discussion.

While, in the pre-Congress discussion, we obtained important results finding expression in a fairly considerable amount of definite suggestions, nevertheless the problem of recording, summarising and analysing them, as well as informing the interested parties of their usefulness and exploitation, is still in its initial phase.

At the present time, the Works, Ward and Voievodship Committees have at their disposal a certain number of definite, registered, suggestions by factories, which will permit the Party levels (INSTANCIJE) to assist in the solving of problems referred to in the suggestions, and in controlling their administration when they are brought into effect.

One of the most urgent tasks facing the Works and Voievodship Committees is to tidy up the suggestions, cause the factories to prepare definite plans for their implementation, and organise an effective system of control.

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Fulfilment of the global production plan in 1958 and the plan for 1959 in
the industrial factories (in million zL. of comparative prices).

Name of industry	1957	1 9 5 8		%		1959	%
	fulfilment	plan	fulfilment	4:3	4:2	plan	7:4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ministry of Heavy Industry	4.803,3	6.026,3	6.190,7	102,7	128,8	7.695,0	124,2
Electric Power	625,3	955,9	1.043,7	109,1	166,9	1.202,9	115,2
Chemical	519,9	641,4	692,0	107,8	133	890,6	128,7
Food	3.035,4	3.230,0	3.292,4	101,9	108,4	3.935,6	119,5
Light	190,5	188,8	196,6	104,1	103,2	200,2	101,8
Printing	361,4	378,9	398,0	105,0	110,1	409,0	102,7
Total	9.536,4	11.421,3	11.813,4	103,4	123,8	14.333,3	121,3

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Fulfilment of the global production plan in 1958 and the plan for 1959 in
the Heavy Industry factories (in million zl. of comparative prices).

Name of industry	1957	1 9 5 8		%	%	1959	%
	fulfilment	plan	fulfilment	4:3	4:2	plan	7:4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Motor Industry	1.236,3	1.498,5	1.557,4	105,9	125,9	1.902,2	122,1
Electronic	1.320,1	2.111,0	2.117,7	100,3	160,4	2.895,8	137,2
Electric Equipment	234,8	304,9	323,1	107,0	137,6	380,1	117,6
Aircraft	423,4	565,0	593,5	105,0	140,1	645,5	108,7
Mechanical Equipment	530,6	332,9	365,3	109,7	68,8	376,0	102,9
Optical & Precision	183,1	196,4	199,8	101,7	110,2	235,1	117,5
Machinery Construction	158,6	167,4	152,0	90,8	95,8	167,2	109,5
Various Associations	351,3	457,3	463,7	101,3	132,0	585,4	126,2
Iron and Steel	365,7	392,9	418,2	106,4	114,3	507,7	121,4
Total	4.803,9	6.026,3	6.190,7	102,7	128,8	7.695,0	124,2

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Rate of growth of global production in 1957-65 in Heavy Industry factories
(in million zl.)

Name of industry	Global Production						
	1957 fulfilment	1958 fulfilment	1959 plan	1965 plan	% 3:2	% 4:3	% 5:4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Motor Industry	1.236,1	1.557,4	1.902,2	3.043,6	125,9	122,1	160,0
Electronic	1.320,1	2.117,7	2.895,8	6.107,6	160,4	137,2	211,0
Electric Equipment	234,8	323,9	380,1	870,5	137,6	117,6	229,0
Aircraft	423,4	593,5	645,5	883,1	140,1	108,7	136,8
Mechanical Equipment	530,5	365,5	376,0	1.134,5	68,8	102,9	301,7
Optical & Precision	183,1	201,7	235,1	458,4	110,1	116,5	194,9
Machinery Construction	158,5	152,0	167,2	301,0	95,8	110,0	180,0
Various Associations	351,1	463,7	585,4	1.111,7	132,0	126,2	189,9
Iron and Steel	365,7	418,2	507,7	1.654,8	114,3	121,4	325,9
Total	4.803,3	6.192,8	7.695,0	15.565,2	128,9	124,2	202,2

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Rate of Productivity per 1 Employee in 1957-1959
(global production in million zl.)

Name of industry	1957		1958		1959		Global production of employee				Productivity	
	Global production fulfilled	Employment total	Global production fulfilled	Employment total	Global production planned	Employment planned	4:2	6:4	5:3	7:5	Year 58:57	Year 59:58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ministry of Heavy Industry	4.803,4	54.735	6.192,8	58.291	7.695,0	59.551	128,9	124,2	106,4	102,1	121,0	121,6
Electrical Power	625,3	2.942	1.043,7	3.262	1.202,9	3.312	166,2	115,2	110,8	101,5	150,8	113,5
Chemical	519,9	5.027	692,0	5.077	890,6	5.198	133,1	128,6	100,9	102,3	131,8	125,7
Text	190,5	4.335	196,6	4.246	200,2	4.340	103,2	101,8	97,9	102,3	105,3	99,9
Food	3.035,4	9.662	3.292,4	9.438	3.935,6	9.546	108,4	119,5	97,6	101,1	110,8	118,4
Printing	361,4	6.267	398,0	6.254	409,0	6.291	110,1	102,7	99,7	100,5	110,4	102,1
Total	9.535,9	82.968	11.815,5	86.568	14.333,3	88.238	123,8	121,3	104,3	101,9	118,7	119,0

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Implementation of the Warsaw building plan in 1958

	1958 (rooms)		1965 (rooms)
	Plan	Fulfilment	
Warsaw Building Administration	20,300	20,780	34,500
Social Building Enterprise (SPB)	1,460	574	4,500
North-Eastern Building Admin.	3,572	3,314	4,300
Power Station Construction Admin.	889	637	1,200
United Railway Construction Enterprise	760	978	1,000
Minor contractors and economic system(?)	3,480	3,596	3,000
Total	30,461	29,879	48,500

In the sphere of the cubic capacity of municipal building work, the following were, among others, put into commission: 18 schools, 8 kindergartens, 6 crèches, 360 hospital beds, and a number of other utilities, with a total cubic capacity of over 990 thousand cubic metres, which is about 98.2% of the plan.

Among others, the following were not completed: 2 schools, 4 kindergartens, 3 crèches, 2 pharmacies, 17 food shops, and a cinema, which were transferred to the 1st quarter of the present year.

In the field of industrial building, in group "A", 33 targets were put into commission, i.e. 5 more than planned. Nevertheless, in spite of over-fulfilling the plan, the date of the hand-over of a number of industrial targets was postponed until this year, both through the fault of the investors and of the contractors.

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Fulfilment of the production and services tasks in 1958 and the plan for 1959 in the sphere of Communal and Housing Economy for the City of Warsaw

Branch of Economy	1957	1 9 5 8		%	%	1959	%
	fulfilment in million zl.	plan in million zl.	fulfilment in million zl.	5:4	5:3	plan	5:5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Communal Building and Housing Economy							
1. Capital and current repairs to buildings	214.885	240.816,7	242.984,4	100,5	113,0	241.543,0	99,0
2. Investments on heat	80.336,0	90.328,0	91.872,0	101,9	114,0	92.000,0	100,0
II. Roads, Geodesy, Gardens							
3. Construction and maintenance of roads, gardens, and engineering works	307.257	299.835	328.465	109,54	106,9	327.000	99,6
III. Water & Sewage Admin.							
4. Water & Sewage work	79.021	71.000	80.700	113,7	102,1	102.500	127
5. Production and running a) Investments	61.216	70.750	72.177	102	117,8	87.120	120
b) Production of water in million cubic metres	87.369 m ³	88.100 m ³	95.532 m ³	108,4	109,3	95.550 m ³	100

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Implementation of production and service tasks in 1958 and the plan for 1959, in the sphere of Municipal Communications

		1957	1 9 5 8		%	%	1959	%
		Fulfilment	Plan	Fulfilment	5:4	5:3	Plan	8:5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>I. Electrical Section of the Municipal Communications Undertaking (iik)</u>							
1.	No. of vehicle-kilometres in millions							
	a) Trams	46.940	49.980	49.998	100,3	106,5	51.500	103,1
	b) Trolleybuses	4.061	4.520	4.534	100,3	111,3	5.560	122,0
2.	Income from traffic in million zl.	175.600	178.000	186.300	101,3	106,0	187.900	101,5
3.	Subsidy from the National Council Budget in million zl.	43.700	49.400	38.000	76,9	112,9	51,5	136,0
4.	Employment	6.505	7.183	6.524	91,1	100,6	7.337	112,0
	<u>II. Bus Section of the Municipal Bus Undertaking (iPA)</u>							
5.	No of vehicle-kilometres in millions	26.608	33.255	29.562	88,9	111,8	31.070	105
6.	Income from traffic in million zl.	89.747	116.182	109.662	96,4	124,8	110.802	101,3
7.	Subsidy from the National Council Budget in million zl.	37.681	44.389	40.514	91,3	107,5	57.866	142,3
8.	Employment	3.305	4.326	3.308	75,9	99,3	4.060	122,7

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Some data from the field of popularisation
of culture and education

I. Readership of daily and periodical press

Average daily sale of copies

Title	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959
1. Trybuna Ludu	44,340	29,275	31,147
2. Glos Pracy	3,185	1,760	1,920
3. Bztandar Mlodych	4,609	13,725	19,807
4. Kurier Polski	-	25,470	34,883
5. Express Wieczorny	111,230	207,840	194,829
6. Zycie Warszawy	78,903	102,420	93,701
7. Slowo Powszechne	2,531	4,525	5,331
Total	244,798	385,115	381,610

Sales of single editions of various periodicals:

Title	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959
1. Polityka	-	2,830	2,829
2. Zycie Partii	-	1,417	1,345
3. Przegląd Kulturalny	8,790	6,535	5,892
4. Nowa Kultura	10,960	6,920	4,548
5. Przyjazn	8,441	2,363	1,955
6. Swiat	23,817	27,380	19,969
7. Przekroj	47,042	36,850	34,331
8. Dookola Swiata	17,776	28,520	30,421
9. Przyjaciolka	58,144	77,970	78,575
10. Stolica	4,634	7,860	8,186
11. Kulisy	-	89,985	75,458

In 1958, books were sold in Warsaw to a total of:

"Dom Ksiazki" Bookshops	135,000,000 z1
International Press & Book Club	10,541,000 z1
"Ruch"	4,066,000 z1
Total sold	149,607,000 z1

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The average expenditure on books per head of the population in Warsaw in 1958, was 145 zl. (expenditure on alcoholic drink is estimated at about 500 zl.)

II. Libraries

	State Libraries	T.U. Libraries	Association Libraries	Total
1956	85	429	-	514
1957/58	100	131	35	266

Number of branch libraries

	State Libraries	T.U. Libraries	Association Libraries	Total
1956	251	900	-	1151
1957/58	259	43	-	302

Number of volumes, in thousands

	State Libraries	T.U. Libraries	Association Libraries	Total
1956	787	657	-	1444
1957/58	908.6	349	232.7	1490.1

Number of readers, in thousands

	State Libraries	T.U. Libraries	Association Libraries	Total
1956	53.3	98.6	-	151.9
1957/58	66	36	19.5	121.5

The number of Trade Union Libraries fell by 70%, and the number of readers by 60%. The losses are all the greater, as they embrace above all workers from factories. This phenomenon should provide food for thought for all Party levels, which should make efforts to improve the situation.

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Warsaw Theatres.

Theatres	No. of seats	Attendance			No. of performances		
		1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Polski	1,391	391,119	279,481	352,639	592	561	620
Narodowy	862	245,898	191,630	186,868	302	307	310
Wspolczesny	459	130,567	94,417	122,670	281	249	318
Dramatyczny	700	192,343	180,464	174,296	277	322	391
Ateneum	636	111,659	101,530	118,878	311	303	286
Klasyczny x	995	247,748	290,272	272,111	656	722	681
Powszechny	472	109,032	124,222	116,374	319	325	317
Indowy x	511	151,510	149,789	181,614	373	409	580
Komedia	511	135,440	111,000	165,241	317	246	387
Syrena x	1,229	277,936	259,556	279,548	586	909	624
Zydowski z	383	20,320	10,109	7,891	264	150	148
Opera	930	247,319	322,047	241,531	266	404	283
Operetka	773	208,265	206,637	204,051	278	279	262
Lalka	284	83,499	100,563	107,839	371	527	567
Guliver z	301	51,113	51,657	58,724	255	257	314
Baj	206	53,675	53,897	49,922	212	211	273
	10,643	2,657,443	2,527,271	2,640,197	5,640	6,181	6,364

x - per Company (the LUDOWY theatre has had a second company since 1958)
z - these are touring companies (figures refer to Warsaw only).

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III. Theatres, Cinemas, Museums

See table on page 39.

The number of first nights in all the Warsaw theatres in 1956 was 48; in 1957 - 63; in 1958 - 75.

Out of a total of 1790 employees of Warsaw theatres, 263 are Party members, while out of 741 members of artistic teams, 67 are Party members, which is not quite 9% of the total of artistic workers.

There are 1500 plastic artists in Warsaw (i.e. 30% of the total number of plastic artists throughout Poland). Of this, 58 are Party members, assembled in 2 Basic Party Organisations (Association of Plastic Artists, and the Plastic Arts Academy).

Development of the cinema network in 1950-58

Year	No. of cinemas	No. of seats	No. of performances	Attendance in millions
1950	11	8,770	13,800	6,714
1955	19	10,729	25,560	12,178
1956	30	13,954	37,200	16,000
1957	61	25,397	55,800	18,150
1958	70	30,476	62,908	18,081

While in 1955 there were 96 inhabitants per cinema seat, in 1958 the figure was 38. In spite of this, there are still wards such as Zoliborz, where for many years the proportion has been 270 inhabitants per seat.

During the current year, this situation will improve. It is proposed to open 4 new cinemas ("Wars", "Skarpa", "Atlantik", "Femina"), with about 4,000 seats, all of which however are located in the centre of Warsaw. This will reduce the index to about 32 inhabitants per seat, i.e. the same as before 1939.

In 1958, we purchased 54% of the films in capitalist countries, 46% in socialist countries. The type of films in 1958 was as follows: dramas - 44%; thrillers - 17%; musicals - 7%; comedies - 20%; for young people - 10%.

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/Museums ...

In the period 1950-58, the number of Houses of Culture in Warsaw increased from 2 to 8. On the other hand, the number of

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Museums

There are 18 museums in Warsaw. Recently, there has been a fall in the number of visitors to them. While, for instance, in 1956, the number of visitors was 893,000, in 1957 the figure was only 504,000.

IV. Social canteens, Houses of Culture, Amateur movement.

In the period 1950-58, the number of Houses of Culture in Warsaw increased from 2 to 8. On the other hand, the number of T.U. and National Council Social Canteens fell by 80% compared to 1956. (749 Social Canteens in 1956, 150 in 1958). Many of the Canteens did not survive the test of time owing to their exclusive character and lack of variety in their work. In many other cases, the Canteens were closed as a result of faulty financial management.

The number of amateur companies fell from over 600 in 1956, to about 100 in 1959.

V. Basic and secondary schooling in Warsaw, in figures:

1. Basic schools	178 (including 1 privat
2. Special basic schools	22 (including 6 hospital schools)
3. Eleven-year schools	37
4. General education lyceums	16 (including 4 privat
5. Teachers' lyceums	6
6. Teachers' courses	2
7. Extra-mural teachers' courses	1
8. Basic schools for workers	20
9. General education lyceums for workers	11
10. Correspondence lyceums	3
11. Special trade schools	2
12. Technical trade schools for young people)	31
13. Technical trade schools for workers	6
14. Extra-mural technical trade schools	10
15. Basic trade schools for youth	20
16. Basic trade schools for workers	2

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Number of teachers as on 1st October, 1958.

	No. fully employed	Party members	%
Kindergartens	908	25	2.7
Basic schools	4350	452	10.4
Special schools	318	27	8.3
General education secondary schools	1064	212	19.8
Teachers' Training Institutes	143	47	30.9
Special posts	102	24	23.7
Extra-mural educational posts	612	67	10.9
Basic Trade Schools	451	100	23
Technical schools	627	132	23
Total	8543	1086	12.7

Party training network in WarsawI. Extent of the training

1. The total number of training teams is 970; the number of students is 22,053, which is about 30% of all the Party members in Warsaw.

This is a twofold increase compared with 1957.

2. No. of study circles on current politics 221 No. of students 4345
- No. of study circles on basic theories of
Marxism-Leninism 159 No. of students 3066
- No. of study circles on industrial economy 349 No. of students 9794
- No. of study circles on agricultural
economy 6 No. of students 84
- No. of study circles on problems of
atheism 44 No. of students 1304
- No. of schools of works aktiv 53 No. of students 1085
- No. of self-tuition circles & groups
studying history of Polish working-
class movement 16 No. of students 230
- No. of ditto, studying political economy 54 No. of students 793
- No. of ditto, studying philosophy 53 No. of students 1007

Evening-Classes Marxist-Leninist University (WUML): in 1957 the
number of students was 178, in 1958 - 637.

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II. Teachers cadre and work with them

1. The total number of teachers in Warsaw is 1076. Of this, 184 have higher education, 769 secondary education, 123 basic education.

2. The number of seminary classes with teachers, held during the last quarter of 1958:

- a) at Central Committee level - 10; No. of students - about 350
- b) at Ward Committee level - 123.

Main subjects of the seminary classes: 1. Dictatorship of the proletariat and its specific form in Poland; 2. Atheistic problems, as laid down in the programme; 3. Socialism and Capitalism; 4. Changes in the administration system; and 6 subjects from the XII Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

In all the Ward Committees there were short seminary courses lasting 2 or 3 days, for POP secretaries and for the Ward Committee aktiv. The number of courses was 14, with about 1000 participants. In addition, the Voievodship Committee organised one course for 90 POP Secretaries from key places of employment. The courses discussed the basic problems of the XII Plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR.

The Metropolitan Party Propaganda Centre arranged during the current Party training year three courses for the workers' aktiv. The courses were attended by a total of 196 Comrades. Among the participants there were 32 Secretaries of Basic (POP) and Sectional (OOP) Party Organisations, 41 members of Works Committees and of OOP Executives, 1 member of the Plenum of the Ward Committee, and 5 members of Workers' Councils. In addition, among the participants of the courses there were activists from the Socialist Youth Association (ZMS) and from Trade Unions, organisers of Party groups, lay judges (LAWNIK) elected during the last elections, and Party training teachers. The participation of women in the courses was small (2 to 6). The great majority of the participants at the courses were workers from key places of employment. All the participants of courses for the workers aktiv were workers coming straight from the workbench.

The programmes of the courses included the latest problems connected with the policy of the Party and of the Government.

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Report on the lecture work during the pre Congress campaign

Lecture work during the pre-Congress period is centred in the Metropolitan Party Propaganda Centre. This Centre organises:

1. Lectures and verbal reports in the Centre by representatives of the Party leadership and of the Central aktiv, intended for Central Committee Readers (LEKTOR), and for the Warsaw aktiv.
2. Lectures by Central Committee Readers for factory aktive, Party organisations in key establishments, institutions, and offices.

Between October, 1958, and January, 1959, 28 lectures took place at the Centre, organised by the central aktiv. These lectures were attended almost exclusively by Central Committee Readers, with a very scanty attendance by Ward speakers, and the Party aktiv and other officials.

After the XII Plenum there was a considerable improvement in the lecture work conducted for the benefit of the POPs by the Readers from the Metropolitan Centre. While in October, 1958, 56 lectures were delivered to the POPs, in November the figure was 146, in December 90, and in January, 112.

Altogether, between October and the end of January, 404 lectures were delivered. The Party organisations showed a considerable demand for economic subjects (totalling 290 lectures, including 73 on the subject "The rate and direction of development of the national economy in 1959-65"), and subjects connected with the Statutes (about 100 lectures). The majority of the lectures took place in the large centres of employment. At the present time, the Central Committee Readers pay regular visits to 47 key factories and a number of scientific institutes. The Readers also assist the central institutions and authorities, the Commands of military units, the Head Command of the Citizens' Militia, the Ministry of Interior, the legal authorities, and the Ward aktive.

The Metropolitan Party Propaganda Centre has at present 231 Readers at its disposal. The majority of them are specialists in the various spheres of economic, political, and cultural life (only

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20 Readers have secondary education, the remainder having higher education).

Lectures and verbal reports in factories were also organised by the Ward Party Propaganda Centres. A total of 263 lectures was delivered in the Wards between October and January. This figure does not, however, reflect the true amount, as it does not include lectures organised by own efforts of the POPs, nor does it include the quasi-lecturing activities of Circles for the study of the current Party and Government policy.

As it appears from the material submitted, the lecture activities conducted by the Volevodship and Ward Committees were concentrated mainly in the POPs of the larger production centres and their main consumers were the Party workers aktiv. A serious want is felt of a lecture campaign directed at all the workers.

The pre-Congress lecture activities embraced to only a narrow extent the university circles, the teaching bodies, and artistic circles. In the POPs at higher educational centres discussions are being held, with the aid of their own aktiv, on economic subjects and on the proposal to make amendments in the Statutes. Party organisation meetings were also held with the participation of Comrades from the central aktiv.

Apart from lectures organised by Party levels or organisations, propaganda work connected with the III Congress is being conducted for the benefit of their own circles by individual social organisations, such as the Socialist Youth Association, the National Unity Front, the Society for Universal Knowledge, the Association of Polish Journalists, the Polish Economic Society, the Central Technical Organisation, and others.

The range of subjects raised during discussion or during question time after a lecture is very wide, but the preponderant interest is in the economic policy, with particular attention to the rate of progress as described in the Congress Theses.

In the field of economic problems, much lively discussion is devoted to questions connected with the organisation of work in

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enterprises and building works, which are raised in the context of tasks facing the economy during the 7-year plan. Demands are made for the initiation of serious research into problems connected with the organisation of work in undertakings. There is a fairly wide-spread complaint that factory administration is over-developed and based on unscientific principles, resulting in much disorganisation and waste. Much was said also about the untapped reserves hidden in: a) over-staffing, b) over-stocking, c) minor and large thefts.

A subject frequently raised during discussion was that concerning problems of the interdependence of prices and wages.

Within the Party aktivi, there was much discussion over the work of the POPs and the Statutes. In the discussion concerning amendments to the Statutes, much time was devoted to the question of democratic centralism, and particularly to the mutual relations between the lower and the higher Party levels, the criteria for accepting new members into the Party, and the rights and duties of Party members. As regards the proposal to establish local groups, while there was a general approval of this suggestion, there was a feeling of apprehension whether the weak POPs will be able to exercise adequate control over the work of their members in the field, or whether they will thereby be weakened still further. Demands were put forward that the control over the work of local organisations should be exercised by the Ward Committees. In factory organisations, much discussion was provoked by the wording of paragraph 50 of the Statutes, concerning the rights of POPs. Demands were also made for extending the life of Works Committees to 2 years. In the Party organisations in Ministries and other central offices, there is a general feeling that it is necessary to provide a more detailed definition of the rights of POPs.

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Warsaw PZPR Organisation in Figures

Warsaw, February, 1959

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Basic Party Organisations(POP)
Numerical Strength

Table 1

No.	Ward Committee	Number of P.O.Ps	Including POPs numbering members and candidates							Number of O.O.Ps
			up to 5	6-15	16-50	51-100	101-300	301-500	over 500	
	Total	1838	204	534	685	162	121	21	11	754
1.	Srodmiescie	438	46	154	167	39	21	9	2	343
2.	Stare Miasto	540	51	203	217	33	31	3	2	163
3.	Zoliborz	59	8	18	19	9	5	-	-	27
4.	Wola	148	17	49	53	19	5	1	4	93
5.	Ochota	78	7	28	25	7	5	2	-	42
6.	Mokotow	159	11	34	68	23	20	2	1	105
7.	Wilanow	42	8	16	9	7	2	-	-	12
8.	Praga Srodmiescie	166	22	64	57	13	9	-	1	42
9.	Praga Poludnie	122	21	40	35	8	11	3	-	75
10.	Praga Polnoc	50	5	16	16	4	7	1	1	52
11.	Wawer	36	8	12	15	-	1	-	-	-

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Distribution of members and candidates according to the size of the Basic Party Organisations.

Table 2

No.	Ward Committee	No. of members and candidates	Including POPs numbering members and candidates						
			up to 5	6-15	16-50	51-100	101-300	301-500	over 500
	Total	73.858	845	6.288	19.049	11.364	20.347	7.884	7.581
1.	Srodmiescie	16.873	191	1.516	4.576	2.771	3.293	3.319	1.207
2.	Stare Miasto	18.792	207	2.007	5.884	2.276	5.294	1.270	1.854
3.	Zoliborz	2.247	34	160	565	693	795	-	-
4.	Wola	7.509	71	525	1.545	1.309	1.192	426	2.441
5.	Ochota	3.743	30	294	715	489	1.528	687	-
6.	Łokotow	9.126	43	349	2.087	1.577	3.764	621	685
7.	Wilanow	1.225	34	154	265	473	299	-	-
8.	Praga Srodmiescie	5.333	95	629	1.610	888	1.581	-	529
9.	Praga Poludnie	5.147	86	389	1.040	622	1.856	1.154	-
10.	Praga Polnoc	3.184	21	145	409	265	1.072	407	865
11.	Wawer	679	33	120	353	-	173	-	-

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Party members and candidates in Ward Committees, and in relation to the number of inhabitants

Table 3

No.	Ward Committee	No. of inhabitants	1957	1958	Distribution of members and candidates in percentages	No. employed ⁺	Proportion of Party members and candidates in relation to number of employees
			Members and candidates total	Members and candidates total			
	Total	1.077.000	37.215	73.858	100,0	533.169	13,3
1.	Srodziescio	106.500	20.579	16.873	22,8	112.792	14,9
2.	Stare Miasto	152.000	21.459	18.792	25,4	147.919	12,7
3.	Zoliborz	93.000	2.769	2.247	3,4	17.312	12,9
4.	Wola	97.900	9.152	7.509	10,2	70.538	10,6
5.	Ochota	104.400	4.423	3.743	5,0	30.137	12,4
6.	Hokotow	121.300	10.147	9.126	12,3	46.975	19,4
7.	Wilanow	49.600	1.561	1.225	1,6	9.399	13,0
8.	Praga Srodziescio	140.800	6.556	5.333	7,2	47.966	11,1
9.	Praga Poludnie	130.600	6.294	5.147	6,9	37.926	13,5
10.	Praga Polnoc	31.500	3.574	3.184	4,3	27.300	11,6
11.	Wawer	48.900	701	679	0,9	7.905	13,8

⁺ concerns factories and institutions in which there are POKs

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Numerical results of the Verification Campaign

Table 4

No.	Vard Committee	Excluded					Struck off				
		Total	including				Total	including			
			workers	office workers	including officials	others		workers	office workers	including officials	others
	Total	957	377	467	254	113	11094	5.099	4.676	2.888	1.319
1.	Srodmiescie	185	36	124	93	25	2.651	760	1.683	1.472	208
2.	Stare miao	236	82	124	80	30	3.174	1.153	1.536	676	445
3.	Zoliborz	39	17	20	11	2	395	205	140	75	50
4.	Wola	104	58	39	14	7	915	519	290	163	106
5.	Ochota	39	14	23	2	2	507	319	148	15	40
6.	Mokotow	95	38	32	16	26	764	292	234	160	238
7.	Wilanow	13	5	6	2	2	227	115	88	50	24
8.	Praga Srodmiescie	77	37	28	16	12	1.001	631	270	170	100
9.	Praga Poludnie	94	50	39	6	5	883	687	145	21	48
10.	Praga Polnoc	48	25	21	11	2	505	338	127	85	40
11.	Wawer	26	15	11	3	-	75	40	15	-	20

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Newly accepted Candidates in 1958

Table 5

No.	Ward Committee	Total	1st Quarter				2nd Quarter				3rd Quarter				4th Quarter			
			Total	including			Total	including			Total	including			Total	including		
				workers	office workers	incl. officials		Workers	office workers	incl. officials		workers	office workers	incl. officials		workers	office workers	incl. officials
	Total	378	39	26	13	1	115	36	79	34	86	48	38	16	138	56	82	38
1.	Srod miescie	59	-	-	-	-	18	2	16	6	8	2	6	3	33	3	30	14
2.	Stare Miasto	108	-	-	-	-	63	10	53	23	26	13	13	7	19	5	14	9
3.	Zoliborz	13	5	2	3	-	2	-	2	1	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Wola	45	10	7	3	-	13	10	3	3	5	3	2	-	17	11	6	5
5.	Ochota	23	5	4	1	-	3	1	2	-	5	3	2	1	10	7	3	-
6.	Mokotow	15	3	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	8	1	7	2
7.	Wilanow	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	2	-
8.	Praga Srod miescie	40	2	-	2	-	10	8	2	1	11	6	5	3	17	6	11	6
9.	Praga Poludnie	38	8	6	2	1	2	2	-	-	11	9	2	-	17	9	8	1
10.	Praga Polnoc	28	5	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	10	5	5	2	11	10	1	1
11.	Wawer	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-

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Party members and candidates classified according to social and professional background

Table 6

No.	Ward Committee	Total	Workers	%	Agricultural labourers & peasants	%	Office workers	%	Others (housewives, pensioners, craftsmen)	%
	Total	73.858	22.482	30,4	70	0,1	48.001	65,0	3.305	4,5
1.	Srodmiemie	16.873	2.626	15,5	-	-	13.727	81,3	520	3,1
2.	Stare Miasto	18.792	4.470	23,7	-	-	13.800	73,4	522	2,8
3.	Zoliborz	2.247	766	34,0	-	-	1.242	55,3	239	10,6
4.	Wola	7.509	3.914	52,1	-	-	3.431	45,7	164	2,2
5.	Ochota	3.743	1.676	44,7	-	-	1.827	48,8	240	6,4
6.	Mokotow	9.126	1.324	14,5	10	0,1	7.184	78,7	608	6,6
7.	Wilanow	1.225	396	32,3	31	2,5	634	51,7	164	13,4
8.	Praga Srodmiemie	5.333	2.486	46,6	-	-	2.467	46,2	380	7,1
9.	Praga Poludnie	5.147	2.782	54,0	-	-	2.034	39,5	331	6,4
10.	Praga Polnoc	3.184	1.671	52,4	18	0,6	1.420	44,6	75	2,3
11.	Wawer	679	371	54,6	11	1,6	235	34,6	62	9,1

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Office Workers in the Warsaw Organisation

Table 7.

Ward Committee	Office Workers Total.		including																			
			Engineers and Architects		Medium technical Personnel		Professors & inde- pendent scientific workers.		Teachers at basic, secondary and trade schools.		Students school- children at sec- ondary & trade schools.		Doctors, pharmaco- logists, medium health service personnel.		Writers, artists, Journalists and Editors		Heads of economic & admin machinery		Officials		Other Office Workers.	
Total	48.001	65,0	2560	5,3	5411	11,2	1677	3,5	1330	2,7	1973	4,1	803	1,6	1602	3,3	4448	9,2	16598	34,5	11456	23,8
Srodmiescie	13.727	81,	742	6,8	994	7,2	607	4,4	247	1,8	559	4,0	254	1,8	864	6,3	1612	11,7	6454	47,0	1093	7,9
Stare Miasto	13.800	73,4	520	3,7	1132	8,2	597	4,3	254	1,8	932	6,7	149	1,0	657	4,7	1340	9,7	4849	35,1	3338	27,1
Zoliborz	1.242	55,2	141	11,3	272	21,9	65	5,2	68	5,4	1	-	27	2,1	5	0,4	79	6,3	367	29,5	216	17,3
Wola	3.431	45,7	196	5,7	643	18,7	28	0,8	165	4,8	2	-	86	2,5	1	-	298	8,6	1219	35,5	793	23,1
Ochota	1.827	48,8	165	9,0	371	20,3	21	1,1	84	4,6	33	1,8	42	2,3	-	-	143	7,8	563	30,8	404	22,1
Mokotow	7.184	78,7	117	1,6	369	5,1	282	3,9	138	1,9	418	5,8	155	2,1	46	0,6	378		1067		4212	
Wilanow	634	51,7	44	6,5	171	26,9	6	0,9	60	9,4	-	-	18	2,8	17	2,7	46	7,2	196	30,9	73	11,5
Praga Srodmiescio	2.467	46,2	135	5,4	331	13,4	9	0,3	98	3,9	1	-	41	1,6	6	0,2	264	10,7	748	30,3	833	33,7
Praga Poludnie	2.034	31,5	135	6,6	628	30,8	-	-	147	7,2	1	-	21	1,0	4	0,2	166	8,1	674	33,1	258	12,6
Praga Polnoc	1.420	44,6	113	7,5	444	31,2	61	4,3	40	2,8	25	1,7	7	0,5	2	0,1	103	7,2	404	28,4	221	15,5
Wawer	235	34,6	52	22,1	56	23,8	1	-	29	12,3	1	-	3	1,2	-	-	19	8,0	57	24,2	15	6,3

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Members and Candidates of the Warsaw Organisation arranged according to certain economic branches.

Table 8.

Ward Committee.	Industry			Building			Railways			Work Co-operatives			Trade		
	No. employed.	Members and Candi-dates.	%	No. employed.	Members and Candi-dates.	%	No. employed	Members and Candi-dates.	%	No. employed.	Members and Candi-dates.	%	No. employed.	Members and Candi-dates.	%
Total	124.803	15.696	12,5	88.304	5.745	6,5	14.687	2.012	13,7	40.589	2.626	6,4	47.329	4.015	8,5
1. Scrodmiescie	2.617	490	18,7	19.410	1.040	5,3	-	-	-	8.735	604	6,9	10.855	787	7,2
2. Stare Miasto	22.457	2.962	13,2	25.694	1.843	7,1	-	-	-	12.813	754	5,9	16.719	1.650	9,8
3. Zoliborz	4.329	604	13,9	4.541	375	8,2	292	41	14,0	642	66	10,3	821	58	7,0
4. Wola	25.055	3.076	12,2	3.342	222	6,6	5.400	585	10,8	1.351	85	6,3	5.476	407	7,4
5. Ochota	7.469	1.060	14,2	7.330	449	6,1	1.699	209	12,3	2.180	140	6,4	1.738	142	8,1
6. Mokotow	7.028	529	7,5	7.864	635	8,0	-	-	-	2.013	119	5,9	3.450	357	10,3
7. Wilanow	2.181	359	16,4	2.953	229	7,7	-	-	-	297	12	4,0	-	-	-
8. Praga Srodm.	11.566	1.387	12,0	5.954	216	3,6	3.662	623	17,0	6.263	427	6,8	6.047	442	7,3
9. Praga Poludnie	24.889	3.328	13,3	4.211	276	6,5	860	147	17,1	5.235	335	6,4	1.619	131	8,1
10. Praga Polnoc	14.417	1.504	11,1	6.838	442	6,4	2.774	407	14,6	215	17	7,9	-	-	-
11. Wawer	2.801	302	10,8	167	18	10,7	-	-	-	845	67	7,9	604	41	6,8

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Age of Party members and candidates in the Warsaw Organisation

Table 9.

No.	Ward Committee	1 9 5 7										1 9 5 8									
		Members and Candidates.	up to 25 years	%	26-40	%	41-50	%	over 50 years	%	Members and Candidates total.	up to 25 years	%	26-40	%	41-50	%	over 50 years	%		
	Total	87.215	6045	6,9	41326	47,4	20641	23,7	19203	22,0	73.858	3251	4,4	31950	43,3	21234	28,7	17423	23,6		
1.	Srodmiescie	20.579	1169	5,6	9498	46,1	5445	26,4	4467	21,7	16.873	563	3,2	3838	22,7	8504	50,4	3988	23,6		
2.	Stare Miasto	21.549	1370	6,3	10072	46,9	5290	24,6	4727	22,0	18.792	852	4,5	9099	48,4	4517	24,0	4324	23,0		
3.	Zoliborz	2.769	379	6,4	1288	46,5	605	21,8	597	25,1	2.247	86	3,8	1044	46,4	458	20,4	659	29,3		
4.	Wola	9.152	768	8,4	3848	42,0	2116	23,1	2420	26,4	7.509	390	5,5	3273	49,6	1748	23,3	2098	27,9		
5.	Ochota	4.423	360	8,1	2179	49,2	1003	22,6	881	19,9	3.743	358	4,5	1949	52,0	784	20,9	842	22,5		
6.	Mokotow	10.147	799	7,8	6117	60,3	1813	17,8	1418	13,9	9.126	366	4,1	5670	62,1	1654	18,1	1435	15,7		
7.	Wilanow	1.561	160	10,2	845	54,1	277	17,7	279	17,8	1.225	82	6,7	653	53,3	223	18,2	267	21,8		
8.	Praga Srodm.	6.556	331	5,1	2473	37,7	1604	24,4	2145	32,7	5.333	174	3,2	2101	39,4	1357	25,4	1701	31,9		
9.	Praga Poludnie	6.254	487	7,7	2794	44,4	1611	25,6	1402	22,2	5.147	319	6,2	2334	45,5	1146	22,2	1338	26,0		
10.	Praga Polnoc	3.574	344	9,6	1833	51,2	746	20,8	651	18,2	3.184	232	7,3	1624	51,0	680	21,3	648	20,3		
11.	Wawer	701	75	10,7	379	54,0	131	18,6	116	16,5	679	39	5,7	354	52,1	163	24,0	123	18,1		

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Education of members and candidates of the Warsaw
Organisation

Table 10.

No.	Ward Committee	Members and Candidates total	1 9 5 7 of this								Members and Candidates total	1 9 5 8 of this							
			Incomplete basic Education	%	Basic	%	Secondary	%	Higher	%		Incomplete basic Education	%	Basic	%	Secondary	%	Higher	%
	Total	87.215	11.645	13,3	32.931	37,8	30.476	34,9	12.163	13,9	73.858	84,21	11,4	27950	37,8	25732	34,8	11755	15,9
1.	Secodmie - soie	20.579	1.975	9,6	4.945	24,0	8.633	42,0	5.026	24,4	16.873	1237	7,3	4062	24,1	6982	41,4	4592	27,2
2.	Stare Miasto	21.459	2,355	11,1	7.239	33,7	8.243	38,4	3.582	16,7	18.792	1833	9,7	6110	32,5	7227	38,5	3622	19,3
3.	Zoliborz	2.769	464	16,7	1.118	40,3	856	30,9	311	11,9	2.247	325	14,5	897	39,9	675	30,0	350	15,6
4.	Wola	9.152	1.579	17,2	4.478	48,9	2.645	28,9	450	4,9	7.509	1046	13,9	3704	49,3	2289	30,5	470	6,3
5.	Ochota	4.423	724	16,3	1.918	43,3	1.442	32,6	339	7,6	3.743	495	13,2	1707	45,6	1242	33,2	299	8,0
6.	Mokotow	10.147	1.091	10,7	4.312	42,5	3.421	33,7	1.323	13,0	9.126	843	9,2	4256	46,6	2762	30,3	1265	13,8
7.	Wilanow	1.561	203	13,0	677	43,3	529	33,8	152	9,7	1.225	132	10,8	448	36,6	499	40,7	146	11,9
8.	Praga Srodm.	6.556	1.392	21,2	3.020	46,0	1.810	27,6	334	5,1	5.333	934	17,5	2490	46,7	1549	29,0	360	6,8
9.	Praga Poludnie	6.294	1.117	17,7	3.071	48,8	1.771	28,1	335	5,3	5.147	977	19,0	2365	45,9	1484	28,8	321	6,2
10.	Praga Polnoc	3.574	583	16,3	1.811	50,6	933	26,1	247	6,9	3.184	497	15,6	1624	51,0	814	25,6	249	7,8
11.	Wawer	701	122	17,4	342	48,8	193	27,5	44	6,2	679	102	15,0	287	42,3	209	30,8	81	11,9

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Women in the Warsaw Organisation.

Table 11.

No.	Ward Committee	1 9 5 7		1 9 5 8	
		Total	%	Total	%
T o t a l		21.672	24,8	17.901	24,2
1.	Srodmiescie	5.451	26,5	4.549	26,9
2.	Stare Miasto	5.665	26,4	4.775	25,4
3.	Zoliborz	670	24,2	522	23,2
4.	Wola	2.074	22,6	1.620	21,5
5.	Ochota	807	18,2	619	16,5
6.	Mokotow	2.516	24,8	2.172	23,8
7.	Wilanow	381	24,0	317	25,8
8.	Praga Srodmiescie	1.516	23,1	1.211	22,7
9.	Praga Polnosc	2.024	32,1	1.664	32,3
10.	Praga Polnoc	421	11,7	317	9,9
11.	Wawer	147	20,9	135	19,8

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Number of members and candidates in higher educational establishments in Warsaw.

Table 12.

No.	Name of establishment	Members and Candidates Total	including								Total No. of Students	Including Party Members and Candidates	%
			Independent and Auxiliary Scientific Workers	%	Students	%	Officials	%	Other Office Workers	%			
Total		2.485	960	38,6	1054	42,4	106	4,2	68	2,7	26.870	1054	3,9
1.	Warsaw University	759	323	42,5	393	51,7	13	1,7	39	2,5	5.578	393	7,0
2.	Warsaw Polytechnic	658	321	48,8	255	38,7	48	7,3	5	0,4	9.800	255	2,6
3.	Medical Academy	328	25	7,6	60	18,3	20	6,1	-	-	3.519	60	1,7
4.	High School of Agriculture Economy	283	98	34,6	151	53,3	-	-	29	10,2	3.500	151	4,3
5.	High School of Planning and Statistics	199	105	52,7	77	38,7	8	4,0	7	3,5	1.301	77	5,9
6.	Foreign Service School	115	28	24,3	80	69,5	4	3,4	-	-	207	80	38,6
7.	Physical Education Academy	60	36	60,0	1	-	7	11,6	8	13,3	554	1	-
8.	Academy of Fine Arts	48	11	22,9	32	66,6	-	-	1	-	464	32	19,5
9.	State Higher Musical School	21	8	38,1	5	23,8	2	9,5	-	-	317	5	1,5
10.	Evening Engineering School	8	5	62,5	-	-	2	25,0	-	-	1.497	-	-
11.	Higher Theatre School	6	-	-	-	-	2	33,3	-	-	133	-	-

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Number of members of the Warsaw Organisation of the ZMS
(as on 31.12.58).

Table 13.

No.	Ward Committee	Total No. of ZMS mem- bers	Includ- ing Girls	ZMS members according to situation					ZMS groups according to situation				
				In Factor- ies	In Work Co-ops	In Institu- tions & Offices	In Schools	In Higher Acad- emies	In Factor- ies	In Work Co-ops	In Institu- tions & Off- ices	In Sch- ools	In Higher Acad- emies
Total		10.458	3.260	6.138	569	1.348	1.833	570	202	34	85	83	16
1.	Srodmiescie	1.226	433	247	117	291	355	216	15	8	23	23	4
2.	Stare Miasto	1.869	511	955	110	390	190	224	35	4	27	9	9
3.	Zoliborz	331	76	241	-	37	44	9	11	-	3	3	1
4.	Wola	1.666	501	1.117	65	150	334	-	24	3	5	13	-
5.	Ochota	477	109	413	31	15	18	-	14	2	2	2	-
6.	Mokotow	638	202	141	14	204	158	121	10	1	11	8	2
7.	Wilanow	170	39	144	-	14	12	-	6	-	1	1	-
8.	Praga Srodmiescie	1.276	384	777	144	51	304	-	42	11	4	9	-
9.	Praga Poludnie	1.845	731	1.376	78	159	232	-	22	4	4	10	-
10.	Praga Polnoc	752	195	587	-	-	165	-	19	-	-	3	-
11.	Wawer	208	79	140	10	37	21	-	4	1	5	2	-

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Growth of membership of the Warsaw Organisation of the ZMS from 1.4.58 to 31.12.58.

Table 14

No.	Ward Committee	1.4.1958.		1.7.1958.		1.10.1958		31.12.1958.		New Members Accepted between 1.4.58 and 31.12.58.	New Groups created between 1.4.58 and 31.12.58.
		Members	Groups	Members	Groups	Members	Groups	Members	Groups		
	T o t a l	4.216	218	5.748	263	6.847	301	10.458	420	6.242	202
1.	Srodmiescie	462	29	704	44	869	51	1.226	73	764	43
2.	Stare Miasto	585	40	827	52	1.250	62	1.869	84	1.284	44
3.	Zoliborz	169	11	224	12	255	11	331	18	162	7
4.	Wola	789	26	1.054	32	1.115	37	1.666	45	877	19
5.	Ochota	202	12	286	14	331	15	477	20	275	8
6.	Mokotow	245	20	270	20	346	19	638	32	393	12
7.	Wilanow	76	4	124	7	112	7	170	8	94	4
8.	Praga Srodm.	425	25	523	29	725	37	1.276	66	851	25
9.	Praga Poludnie	754	31	1.045	31	1.145	32	1.845	40	1.091	9
10.	Praga Polnoc	430	12	567	12	560	19	752	22	322	10
11.	Wawer	79	9	114	10	159	11	208	12	129	4

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Social and Professional Composition of the Warsaw Organisation of the ZMS

Table 15.

No.	Ward Committee	No. of Members	Social composition				Age			Education					
			Workers	Office Workers	Pupils	Students	From 17 to 20	From 20 to 26	Over 26	Incomplete basic	Basic	Incomplete Secondary	Secondary	Incomplete Higher	Higher
Total		10,458	5,919	2,086	1,884	569	3,412	5,426	1,620	846	2,644	3,494	2,463	778	233
1.	Srodmiescie	1,226	278	356	375	217	526	433	267	168	105	397	271	222	63
2.	Stare Miasto	1,369	1,306	164	190	209	350	1,143	376	-	259	640	726	220	24
3.	Zoliborz	331	192	86	44	9	131	147	53	5	128	115	57	11	15
4.	Wola	1,666	1,071	274	321	-	475	960	231	52	473	671	373	87	10
5.	Ochota	477	358	101	18	-	205	209	63	12	154	181	119	6	5
6.	Mokotow	638	150	206	158	124	320	189	129	6	79	251	86	166	50
7.	Wilanow	170	111	42	16	1	78	60	32	1	72	43	50	2	2
8.	Praga Srodm.	1,276	763	186	322	5	526	624	126	99	447	461	249	12	8
9.	Praga Poludnie	1,845	1,110	493	242	-	453	1,163	229	422	720	280	388	10	25
10.	Praga Polnoc	752	434	153	165	-	240	418	94	74	158	336	119	38	27
11.	Wawer	208	146	25	33	4	108	80	20	7	49	119	25	4	4

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